REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application in light of the amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-6 are pending in this application. Claim 1 has been amended. No new subject matter has been added.

Status of the Specification

The Examiner has objected to the Specification for containing informalities. Applicants have amended the second paragraph from the bottom as suggested by the Examiner, and also have amended the third paragraph from the bottom in a similar manner. Applicants have also amended the bottom paragraph on page 3 to read in part "a figure looking like an open rectangle." Support for this can be found in element 220 of Fig. 2b, showing an open rectangle-like element.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the objection.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Rejection of Claims 1, 2 and 4-6 as being Anticipated by Kaiponen [US 7,054,671].

Claims 1, 2 and 4-6 stand rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,054,671 to Kaiponen *et al.* (hereinafter "Kaiponen").

Regarding claim 1, the Examiner has interpreted "cover" to recite any element that covers internal circuitry. Therefore, the Examiner contends that claim 1 in the present application fails to define over Kaiponen. However, by the present response Applicants have amended claim 1 to define "an outer cover structure for a radio device," thereby distinguishing over Kaiponen.

Applicants also note that the "first part" and the "second part" recited in claim 1 of the present application are portions of a single dielectric component, part of which forms part of the outer cover of the radio device. Support for this is found in Figure 3a, which shows that the dielectric component 340 comprises a "first part" 341 integrally joined to a "second part" 342, without the need for assembly. Figures 3a and 3b both show that "first part" 341 forms a portion of the outer cover of the radio device. In contrast, FIG. 2 of Kaiponen shows that item 245 relied upon by the Examiner as a "first part," and item 218 relied upon as a "second part" are not integrally joined, and further that item 245 is not part of the outer cover of the device of Kaiponen. Therefore, Applicants have amended claim 1 to recite that the claimed invention pertains to an "outer" cover, including a dielectric component having a first part and a second part "integrally joined to each other."

Furthermore, the Examiner contends that layer 245 in Kaiponen is a dielectric component. However, Kaiponen describes layer 245 as being a "low reluctance material ... e.g. a sheet of ferromagnetic sheet" (col. 4, lines 32-35). Rather than being a dielectric (i.e., non-magnetic) component as the Examiner contends, layer 245 of Kaiponen is in fact a highly magnetic material. Therefore, at least for this reason Kaiponen provides no support as the Examiner contends for the "dielectric component compris[ing] a first part and a second part" as recited in amended claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, the Examiner relies on FIG. 5 of Kaiponen as showing that item 545 (corresponding to item 245 of FIG. 2) when assembled as part of the mobile station of Kaiponen, will become an integral component of the window to the LCD 508b, thus teaching the dielectric component 340 of the present invention as a window of the second display. The Examiner also contends that the claim language of the present application is silent on what type of display is being claimed.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of this claim. Kaiponen states at col. 5, lines 16-22 that:

> [item] 545 is attached to the light guide 508a of the display unit using a clip 548. . . . These parts are then attached to the printed wired board together with the LCD 508b by eg. using a frame 508c. There is also a transparent, protective window 508d above the display unit. (emphasis added)

This passage demonstrates that Kaiponen considers the window 508d to be a separate component from item 545, even after the various parts have been assembled. Therefore, item 545 is not part of the window even after assembly. Furthermore, FIG. 5 of Kaiponen shows that item 545 is below the LCD 508b, and therefore could not be a window to LCD 508b.

With respect to the second part of the Examiner's comment, no amendment to the claims is required in light of the argument presented above. Applicants further note that a display, as used in "a main display" and " a second display" recited in claim 2, has the ordinary meaning of a device which is used primarily or exclusively to present information to a user. However, a keyboard is used primarily or exclusively to collect information from a user. Therefore, the Examiner's likening of a display to a keyboard is not appropriate.

Regarding claims 4-6, the Examiner contends that these claims are taught by claim 1 of Kaiponen, when interpreting item 516 of FIG. 5 of Kaiponen as part of the cover. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of these claims. Item 516 is internal to Kaiponen's mobile station. Applicants have amended claim 1, as discussed above, to require that the conductive component 430 be on the outer surface of the radio device.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) REJECTION OF CLAIM 3 AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER KAIPONEN IN VIEW OF KURIYAMA *ET AL.* [US 2002/0068602].

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaiponen in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0068602 to Kuriyama *et al.* ("Kuriyama").

The Examiner contends that Kaiponen teaches claim 2, upon which claims 3 depends, and further contends that it would have been obvious to combine the structure of a dielectric surrounding a window as taught by Kaiponen with the foldable design of Kuriyama in order to provide a more compact style of phone.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of this claim. The object of the Kaiponen invention was twofold: First, to reduce or avoid the problems of the prior art (col. 2, lines 29-31), where those problems included protruding antennas and interference problems with antennas located inside the housing (col. 1, lines 16-23); Second, "especially an object" was to achieve optimal electromagnetic compatibility with a design applicable to large scale mass production (col. 2, lines 31-35). Although Kaiponen notes that the mobile station may be made very small (col. 2, line 67), small size is a byproduct of the design objectives stated above, rather than an independent design objective. Therefore, there is no motivation to combine Kaiponen with the teachings of Kuriyama to provide a more compact design.

Furthermore, in the discussion above directed to the rejection of claim 1, Applicants amended claim 1 to distinguish the claimed invention from the structure disclosed in Kaiponen. Claim 2 is dependent upon claim 1. Therefore, Kaiponen does not teach the device of claim 2 of the present application.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

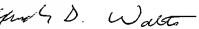
CONCLUSION

Each and every point raised in the Office Action dated June 15, 2007, has been addressed on the basis of the above amendments and remarks. In view of the foregoing it is believed that claims 1-6 are in condition for allowance and it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered and that all pending claims be allowed and the case passed to issue.

If there are any other issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Dated: September 7, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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